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" Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	7 00	9 00
" Old Point.....	8 00	10 00
" Phillips' Wharf, East River.....	10 00	10 00
" Williams' Wharf, East River.....	10 15	10 15
" Digne's Wharf, East River.....	10 30	10 30
" Rane's Wharf, Ware River.....	11 00	11 00
" Smith's Wharf, Ware River.....	12 00	12 00
" Hockley, Ware River.....	12 20	12 20
" Auburn Wharf, North River.....	12 00	12 40
" Dixondale, North River.....	12 15	
" Severn Wharf, Severn River.....	1 00	
Ar. Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf).....	5 00	5 00
" Norfolk (O. D. Pier No. 1).....	6 00	6 00
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Early Egyptians in France.

There has just been laid before the French Academy of Sciences a well authenticated case of prehistoric Egyptian remains found among the prehistoric remains of ancient Gaul. The connection between Gaul and Egypt was established in this way:

A card of cut flints of the Neolithic period was obtained from Egypt and a card of exactly similar flints found on Riou Island, nine miles from Marseilles, was shown with them.

At the spot on the island where these flints were excavated there were found lying nearest the surface some Roman pottery; below that Greek pottery with Ligurian and Egyptian still further below. These again masses of marine shells, pottery and flints were found from any yet found.

The remains found go back for at least 5,000 years.—London Globe.

Repaired Wrong Covering.

A man went into a chemist's shop and bought a bottle of some patent stuff, which was advertised thus:

NO MORE COUGHS.

NO MORE COLDS.

15. 14D. THE BOTTLE.

Three days later he went to the chemist, complaining that his throat was stopped up and that he could scarcely breathe. "I've drunk all that patent cough mixture," he said.

"Drunk it?" yelled the chemist.

"Why, that's an India rubber solution to put on the soles of your boots!"—London Tit-Bits.

No Shortage of Hard-Baked Eggs.

One item stood out pre-eminent among the sacks of coffee, barrels of pickles, tons of meat and thousands of biscuit at the grand spread given at the joint celebration of the Republican club recently held at West Chester, Pa. That item was 10,000 hard-baked eggs.

POLES AGAINST WITTE

Also Charge German Emperor With Interfering.

THEY CHARGE A SECRET BARGAIN.

Polish Delegates Say New Russian Premier Treated Them Cruelly and Rudely—Declare He Is a Greater Enemy to Polish Nationalism Than the Czar—Austria Objects to Concessions to Poles.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The delegates from Poland, sent here to learn Poland's position under the manifesto, speak with the greatest anger against Witte. In their interview with him on Saturday, which they describe as marked by gross rudeness on his part, he told them curtly the terms of the proclamation.

When they sought to argue against martial law, as preventing the Polish nation from formulating national sentiment or advising the St. Petersburg government regarding its position under the new Russian regime, Witte rapped the table and said:

"All that is already settled, as I have told you."

When the delegates persisted he said: "You have heard the government's decision. The matter is closed."

Several of the delegates accuse Witte of a secret bargain with the German Emperor that the reforms should include no concessions to Polish nationalism, and when the Czar suddenly made large concessions to the Nationalist party of Finland Emperor William informed Witte that nothing similar would be tolerated in the case of Poland.

The delegates maintain that Witte is a greater enemy to Polish nationalism than the Czar, who favored considerable concessions in the direction of autonomy till the German ruler and Witte interposed.

It is generally believed here that both Germany and Austria have given Russia assurances of support, but of what nature cannot be learned.

Whether or not this is true both Germany and Austria naturally are interested, each of them having a Polish problem on their hands, in not raising the Polish hopes of a restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and the present movement in Poland certainly will not receive the sympathy of the government beyond the western border.

The formal proclamation of martial law throughout Poland and the promulgation of the government's intention to suppress the Polish movement to secure autonomy almost created a panic on the bourse. Imperial 4s again falling to 86. Industrials seem to have no bottom.

The city is full of rumors to the effect that the imperial ukase was issued over Count Witte's head at the instigation of the reactionaries, which is equivalent to the Count's retirement, but it can be stated with positiveness that the action was taken upon the Premier's advice.

Count Witte favored and impressed on the Czar the advisability of restoring Finland's constitution and reversing the policy of the Russification of the grand duchy, but to surrender autonomy to Poland after all the old grievances of the Poles had been redressed and they had been placed upon an equality with Russians the Count considered would only be a prelude to an attempt to set up the ancient kingdom as a separate entity, and would involve, ultimately, either the dismemberment of the empire or the necessity for bloody suppression, such as marked the revolution of 1831 and 1863.

GOVERNMENT GETS REHEARING.

Supreme Court Agrees to Retry Philippine Tariff Case.

Washington (Special).—The Supreme Court granted the motion of the Government for a rehearing of the cases of Warner, Barnes & Co. and Lincoln, both against the United States, involving the right of the Government to collect tariff duties in the Philippine Islands on goods shipped in from the United States subsequent to the ratification of the treaty with Spain and prior to the enactment of legislation by Congress. The hearing was set for January 2, after other cases on call for that day.

By order of the Court, the argument is to be confined to the single question whether Congress ratified the collection of such taxes. The cases were decided during the last term of the court against the Government. The Attorney General made a vigorous effort to secure a reopening of them, in which he was strongly supported by Secretary Taft. If the final decision is against the Government, about \$4,000,000 will be required to settle the claims that will arise.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW UPHOLD.

Supreme Court Approves Ohio Statute Allowing Suits.

Washington (Special).—The Ohio anti-gambling statute was upheld in an opinion handed down in the Supreme Court by Justice Peckham in the case of William Marvin vs. Belle Trout.

The case involved the constitutionality of a statute authorizing any person who loses money at gambling to bring suit for its recovery. Mrs. Trout is the wife of Frank Trout and Marvin the owner of a building in Findlay, Ohio, in which Frank Trout is alleged to have lost \$5082 on one occasion and \$1704 on another. Mrs. Trout sued under the State law to recover and was given judgment by the trial court. That judgment was sustained by the State Supreme Court, and this opinion confirmed the decision of both of those courts.

FINANCIAL.

C. I. Hudson advises the sale of stocks on every show of strength.

Nearly all professional tipsters are now very bearish in their forecasts.

Time loans running to February 1 are being put out in Philadelphia at 6 per cent.

New York banks are offering 6 per cent. for all the money they can get in Philadelphia.

The Republic Iron & Steel Company's report for the fiscal year shows a gain in net profits of \$1,977,000.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

DOMESTIC

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was called before the insurance investigating committee in New York and ordered to demand the return to this country of Andrew Hamilton and an account of the moneys he expended.

William H. Andrews filed his answer in the suit instituted against him in Pittsburgh by Receiver Cunningham, of the Enterprise National Bank. He denies the charge of conspiracy.

The New York Police Court denied the application for a warrant in the Margaretta Todd case, the assistant district attorney having declared that the evidence did not warrant an arrest.

Proceedings were instituted by the government against various railroads and private car companies in the federal court in Milwaukee, alleging violation of the Elkins law.

Harry A. Leonard, the Wall Street clerk who stole \$350,000 worth of securities to give Wall Street an object-lesson, was sentenced to 13 months in Elmira Reformatory.

Five hundred girls employed at the shirtmaking establishment of Tutelman Bros. & Faggen went on strike because the male employees were laid off.

Jim Walker, colored, was convicted in Atlanta of having committed a criminal assault on Mrs. W. G. Moore and was sentenced to be hanged.

Thomas B. Clement, president of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., was sentenced to eight years in prison for embezzlement.

A statement was given out in New York by officials of the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company charging that officials of the Venezuelan government had tried to extort \$400,000 from the company.

James Speyer, of New York, has given \$50,000 to the trustees of the Columbia University to endow a Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin.

Samuel C. Whipple, of Pawtucket, R. I., a grocer's clerk, while on his rounds married Miss Ella Newton, then continued delivering his goods with his bride on the seat beside him.

Attorney General Moody made a statement explaining a petition he will file in the federal court in Wisconsin under the Elkins law.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer gave notice of her intention to contest the will of her rich aunt, Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt, of Newport, R. I.

Roy Walters, of Seattle, who until recently was a deformed young man, has lost his humpback and gained several inches in height.

Secretary Bonaparte announces a competitive examination to be held to fill vacancies in the rank of assistant paymaster in the Navy.

Three negroes who had been arrested in Fort Worth, Tex., on the charge of killing Elias White, colored, were lynched by a mob.

An American unable to speak English was tagged and mangled from New York to Lynn, Mass.

The owner of property valued at \$100,000, A. J. Seaman, of Omaha, Neb., lives on 22 cents a day.

The torso of a man was found on a city dump in Cleveland by children.

Pink Adams, a mail rider, was assassinated at Millers Creek, Miss.

William Barnes, former superintendent of insurance for the state of New York, testified before the Armstrong investigating committee that a one-man party in which Thomas Ryan took the place of James Hazen Hyde, still controlled the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered an address at Brookline, Mass., in which he said the present tendency toward municipal ownership threatened the establishment of an oligarchy of officeholders and the destruction of individual liberty.

Miss Lillian Russell had a narrow escape from death by a horse throwing her while riding in Central Park, she having been caught in a stirrup and hanging head downward when assistance reached her.

The suggestion is made at Washington that a "Temple of Peace" be erected at the Capital in honor of President's Roosevelt's work affecting the Portsmouth conference.

Countess de Szilassy, formerly Miss May, of Chicago, has been granted a divorce from her husband, who was secretary to the Austrian legation at Washington.

FOREIGN

Germany and Austria are said to be opposed to Russia making any concessions to the National party in Poland. A Polish delegation that visited Witte was not only disappointed, but angered at his treatment of the members who accuse him of making a secret bargain with Emperor William.

United States Consul General Robert J. Wynne, at London, will return to Washington to testify in the legal proceedings growing out of the investigation of the postoffice frauds.

The announcement of the Russian government's intention to suppress the Polish movement for autonomy nearly created a panic on the St. Petersburg bourse.

The returns from the plebiscite in Norway show 69,019 in favor of a monarchy and 15,435 against it. Prince Charles' selection as king is assured.

King George of Greece, accompanied by Prince and Princess Nicholas, arrived in England on a visit to his brother-in-law, King Edward.

Great Britain is trying to induce the other powers to include in the demands upon Turkey judicial as well as financial control over Macedonia, but Austria, Russia and Germany are not likely to agree to go so far.

King Alfonso of Spain left Germany for Vienna.

The proclamation of martial law in Russian Poland has made the situation worse and the citizens of Warsaw are panic-stricken. The Jews are arming for defense and a famine is threatened.

The liberal leaders in Russia are allowing their selfish political ambitions to prevent them giving the necessary aid to Count Witte to accomplish his great task.

Ten thousand Jews attended a memorial service in London for the who perished in the Russian massacre.

Count Lamsdorf, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, will

MOVE TO FORCE TURKEY

Great Britain, France and Italy to Act.

GERMANY'S DIPLOMATIC MOVE.

Lord Lansdowne Has Suggested to the Other Powers That Demands Include Judicial as Well as Financial Control Over Macedonia—Austria, Germany and Russia Are Not Likely to Concur in the Scheme.

London (By Cable).—Final arrangements for a combined naval demonstration against Turkey have been delayed pending the receipt of replies from the powers to a suggestion from Lord Lansdowne, the British foreign secretary, that the demands be extended to include not only financial, but judicial, control over Macedonia by the European powers, an extension of reforms to the Vilayet of Adrianople, which, though disturbed like Macedonia, was not included in the present Austro-Russian scheme.

In making the proposition Lord Lansdowne, who is convinced that financial control alone of Macedonia will be inadequate to secure order there, hopes to obviate the necessity of again resorting to the delicate maneuver of a joint naval demonstration and by one coup to secure concessions which will enable the powers to permanently settle the Balkans.

Since Austria and Russia rejected the original proposal for autonomy in Macedonia Lord Lansdowne has been endeavoring by degrees to secure permanent reforms. To his latest proposal it is stated that Italy and France will probably agree readily, but there is little hope of Austria, Russia and Germany concurring therein.

At the foreign office it was said that refusal of any power to agree to this new proposal will make no difference in the attitude of Great Britain, which country in any event will join in the proposed demonstration against Turkey. The next step, it was said, will be an ultimatum, in which it will be stated that in the event of a refusal by the Porte to accede to the demands of the powers a demonstration will immediately be begun.

Command of the combined fleet would fall upon Austria, Russia being in no position at present to assume command, as she would be unable to participate in the seizure of any Mediterranean port without passing the Dardanelles, which would be strictly contrary to the Treaty of Berlin, under which the allies operate.

To Seize a Port.

Paris (By Cable).—A Russian warship, now off the island of Crete, and another at Piraeus, Greece, have been assigned to participate with the French ships selected, but which have not yet started, in the naval demonstration against Turkey as a result of the port's refusal to agree to the financial reforms determined upon by the powers for Macedonia.

An Austrian admiral will probably assume command of the international squadron, but this depends on the rank of the officer Great Britain assigns to the command of her warships. Germany, while not opposing the principle of the demonstration, says she has no warships available in the Mediterranean. This is considered to be a diplomatic move to retain German prestige in Turkey.

The demonstration will not take the form of closing the Strait of the Dardanelles, as reported, since this would interfere with neutral commerce. The actual form will be determined upon by the admirals, but it is considered likely that the international squadron will occupy a Turkish port or an island and withhold the customs until the Sultan accedes to the financial reforms.

The demonstration is not expected to have serious consequences, such as disrupting the political relations of the powers with Turkey, as it is chiefly designed to give the Sultan grounds with the Mussulman element for yielding to the demands of the Christian powers.

STOLE GEMS WORTH \$100,000.

Painter in Sing Sing Tells How He Robbed Fashionable New Yorkers.

New York, (Special).—Confession to the robbery of \$100,000 worth of gems from fashionable New York homes in the last two years was made by Harold Prescott, a painter. His profit on pawning the jewelry, Prescott said, was but little over \$5,000. Almost by accident the painter was arrested in connection with a recent small robbery and the police were ignorant of his arming until his arrest. Prescott said that his thefts could not be concealed much longer and then confessed. Immediate search was made of pawnshops he named and the police say they have recovered \$20,000 worth of the stolen gems already. Prescott obtained entrance to the houses he robbed by securing employment in them as a painter. Prescott was later sentenced to five years in Sing Sing.

Woman's Fatal Leap.

Chicago, (Special).—A crowd of people saw a woman jump from a fire escape on the fifth floor of the Boston Store to instant death on a sidewalk in State Street. The woman was Miss Annie Baines, of Detroit, Mich. Ill health was supposed to have driven her to suicide. Suddenly arising from a chair, where she had been resting, the woman ran to the window and leaped. She struck the sidewalk after hitting one pedestrian and narrowly missing others who had only the warning of her screams and the sight of her body tumbling from the fire escape.

Morris Nathan Set Free.

Boston (Special).—Morris Nathan, who was arrested two weeks ago in Pittsburgh in connection with the death in this city of Susanna Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl, was given his freedom in the Municipal Court. The Grand Jury, which has considered all the cases growing out of the Geary girl's death and which indicted four persons, failed to find any indictment against him. Nathan was, however, subpoenaed to appear at the trial of the person indicted, as one of the important

NEW YORK AS SEEN DAY BY DAY.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A general alarm has been sent out by the police for John W. Tisdale, well-known throughout the South and West as a mining promoter and stock broker.

Mr. Tisdale but recently returned from Georgia and was stopping with his wife at the Hotel Seville. On Monday afternoon he told his wife that he was going out for a walk, and since then nothing has been heard of him. It had been the missing man's intention to go to Boston on Tuesday to attend a meeting of the Alaska Sinitisham Gold Mining Company, of which he is president.

Mrs. Tisdale and her son are of the opinion that Mr. Tisdale has met with foul play, as he was in the habit of carrying large sums of money, besides wearing valuable jewelry at all times.

Walter Decker, a towerman employed by the West Shore Railroad, killed his wife and himself in their home, 221 Boulevard, Union Hill, after a debauch. His wife asked him about his money. He said he had not drawn it, but would give her an order. A moment later Decker pressed a revolver against her ear and fired. She fell dead. A neighbor broke into the room only to see Decker point the pistol at his head and fire. He was removed to the Union Hill Hospital, where he died two hours later.

Detective William O'Brien had the dizziest chase of his career, when he shot down four floors with an alleged forger, who forced him to jump 15 feet out of a first-story window.

The prisoner is Frank Gaudier, of 128 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, who was wanted on the complaint of Charles Thorne of 1490 First Avenue. He was just entering the dumb-waiter when O'Brien forced his way in. The detective took a flying leap and landed on his quarry and both shot to the bottom, four floors below. O'Brien, although somewhat dazed, succeeded in landing his man.

Miss Helen Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Congdon Fargo, was married to Nathaniel Ford Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Moore of Chicago, in the Church of St. Thomas by Rev. Dr. Stires, assisted by Bishop Courtney. The best man was Alden Swift, of Chicago. Miss Grace Fargo, a cousin of the bride, was maid of honor, the bridesmaids being the Misses Ruth Hubbell, Martha Pitkin Strong, Nathalie W. Vanderhoff, Leonore Cobb, Gladys Morgan and Cora Carpenter.

Mrs. Belle Lippincott, housekeeper for James Robinson, a farmer residing near Quinton, N. J., was beaten with a club until she was unconscious and then robbed of the rings she wore by a negro, who made his escape and is now being pursued by the Sheriff and a posse numbering about 50 men. Mrs. Lippincott is suffering from many wounds on the head and face, and her face is terribly swollen where the negro rained blows upon her.

Harry H. Pratley, a waiter, who formerly worked in the Hotel Cumberland, was charged with stealing a purse valued at \$150 from Mrs. Shelan in June, 1904. Mrs. Shelan was testifying in the case when Magistrate Poole interrupted her by asking sarcastic questions. "What is the number of it?" the Magistrate asked. "15732," said Mrs. Sheehan. "Is that your telephone number?" At this Sheehan stepped up to the desk and said: "Your Honor, the value of the purse hasn't anything to do with the case. As a magistrate, it is your business to try your cases in a business-like way. You have no right to ask such questions as you have of my wife." "You scoundrel!" shouted the magistrate. "I won't have any man talk to me like that. Put him out! Put him out!" Sheehan was hustled into the hallway, but says he is not through with Magistrate Poole, and will complain to the Board of Magistrates.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The total output of petroleum in the United States for the year 1904, according to the report of the Geological Survey, was 117,063,421 barrels.

The United States Supreme Court decided that a state statute of limitation does not protect the stockholders of a failed national bank.

Rev. Thomas S. Childs, rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, denounced women gamblers.

There is a movement afoot to raise funds for a monument to the Confederate dead in Arlington Cemetery.

The president has taken the first step in re-organizing the diplomatic and consular service. A new order requires consuls receiving salaries of \$2,500 and under to stand examination, thus placing the higher class in the same category as lower salaried consuls.

United States Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, declares there is a strong sentiment in the South in favor of giving Roosevelt the unanimous vote of the American people for president in 1908.

District Attorney Baker filed a suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to determine the ownership of the art collection of the late Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson.

The tenth annual session of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers opened in Washington with an address of welcome by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

Simon Wolf has sent another appeal to President Roosevelt to take the initiative to bring about a concert of action to stop the killing of the Jews in Russia.

Secretary Bonaparte wrote letters commending two bluejackets on the battleship Ohio for rescuing a fellow-sailor.

Baron des Planches, the Italian ambassador, has sailed for Italy and will not return to his post in this country.

H. F. Neighbors, of New York, has been selected by Secretary Root to be his confidential clerk.

President Castro invites the Pan-American Congress to meet in Venezuela.

An American cruiser has been sent to San Pedro Macoris on account of a reported uprising in Santo Domingo.

ON A UNIQUE

Endowment of American College

man University

NAMED AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

James Speyer, of New York, has given \$50,000 to Columbia University for the Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions in the University of Berlin.

New York (Special).—Announcement was made that James Speyer, of New York has given to the trustees of Columbia University, New York, \$50,000 to endow the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin, in accordance with a proved by the German Emperor.

He received President Butler in at at Wilhelmshafen, in August last, and the professorship was appointed by the Prussian government, with the Emperor's approval, upon the nomination of the trustees of Columbia University.

The term of office of each incumbent will be one year, and incumbents so chosen that in successive years the professorship of American history, constitutional and administrative American economic and social problems and movements, international science, technology, the arts and literature will be the subject of instruction.

It is proposed in this way to present a series of years to German universities an outline of American history and institutions. Nominations will be confined to members of the staff of Columbia University, but professors of American institutions, of learning and scholars unattached to any university will be eligible for nomination.

The German government, in will establish at Columbia University professorship of German history and institutions, to the incumbent of the same general conditions will be for the incumbent of the Theodore Roosevelt professorship. The appointment to the chair in Columbia University lecture in English.

President Roosevelt assented to the request of Mr. Speyer to attach his